



Annals and Magazine of Natural History

Series 7

ISSN: 0374-5481 (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

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To cite this article: P. Cameron (1901) LXI.—Descriptions of seventeen new genera of Ichneumonidæ from India and one from Australia , *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 7:41, 480-487, DOI: [10.1080/00222930108678502](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930108678502)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222930108678502>



Published online: 28 Sep 2009.



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129. *Surirella fastuosa*, var. *lata*, W. Sm. Monterey, rare. [M.]
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 [To be continued.]

LXI.—*Descriptions of Seventeen new Genera of Ichneumonidæ from India and One from Australia.* By P. CAMERON.

[Continued from p. 385.]

MAGRETTIA, gen. nov.

Head large, cubital, largely developed behind the eyes, which are large, parallel, and distinctly distant from the base of the mandibles. Occiput not margined. Clypeus not distinctly separated, its apex margined, foveate laterally. Mandibles bidentate at the apex. Mesonotum not lobate. Scutellum flat, its sides stoutly carinate to near the apex, which is incised. Median segment with the basal area indicated; its spiracles large, about four times longer than broad, and placed near the base. Legs stout; the hinder coxæ stout, not elongate; their lower inner side armed with a stout tooth; the claws simple. Areolet slightly oblique, triangular, the transverse cubital nervures uniting at the top; the recurrent nervure with a short branch issuing from its middle. Petiole dilated at the apex, its spiracles placed near the apex, oblique, about three times longer than broad. Gastrocoeli deep, narrowed.

This genus has the petiole widely dilated at the apex, as it is in the *Platyuri*, the postpetiole being widely separated. Its distinctive features are the large head, well developed behind the eyes, the toothed hinder coxæ, the stoutly keeled scutellum, incised at the apex, and the mandibles with a long sharp apical tooth, and a blunt, short, hardly projecting sub-apical one. Characteristic is the pronotum, which is roundly incised near the apex; the mesonotum is broadly raised in front of the scutellar keels; the supramedian area is distinctly defined, as is also the posterior median, the two lateral and

* 'Diatomeentafeln zusammengestellt für einige Freunde,' pl. xxvii. fig. 11, pl. xxx. fig. 2.

† *L. c.* pl. xxi. fig. 3.

the spiracular area. The mesopleural tubercles are elongate and project largely. The antennæ are long and dilated beyond the middle in the female, in the male they are longer and serrate. The hinder femora reach to the middle of the third segment. The base of the median segment is not obliquely depressed as in typical *Joppina*; the metathoracic area, too, are more regularly defined than they are in that group.

Magrettia crassispina, sp. n.

Nigra, thorace albo-maculato; mesonoto reticulato; scutello carinato; basi petioli alba; pedibus rufis; coxis posticis, apice femorum basique tibiae nigris; tarsis posticis albis. ♀.
Long. 13-14 mm.

Antennæ stout, longish, dilated (but not conspicuously so) beyond the middle and before the apex, black, the eighth to twentieth joints whitish, the eighth to fourteenth entirely so; the scape on the underside thickly covered with white pubescence. Head large, largely developed behind the eyes, black; the face and clypeus, the inner orbits narrowly, and the outer broadly below, yellowish white, the face black in the middle, the mark rounded at the top and of nearly equal width, punctured, but not strongly, except on the black spot; the labrum black, slightly dilated in the middle at the apex. Mandibles yellow, the teeth black, rufous at the base; the palpi long, yellow. Thorax black, a broad line on the pronotum extending from near the base to the apex, the base of the tegulæ, a mark, longer than broad, on the lateral lobe of the mesonotum, opposite the apex and shortly behind them, the scutellum behind and broadly in the middle at the base, the postscutellum, two large marks on the apex of the median segment, dilated inwardly on the upperside, narrowed towards the apex, the lower two thirds of the propleuræ at the base, the tubercles, the lower side of the mesopleuræ broadly, the edge of the mesopleuræ above (narrowed below), yellow. The mesonotum wants the parapsidal furrows, coarsely longitudinally reticulated, the base and sides almost smooth, the sides on the yellow part near the tegulæ raised. The scutellum is stoutly obliquely keeled to near the apex on the sides; the basal depression is narrow, deep, slightly curved; on the sides near the base are two stout transverse keels; the base depressed; the centre with some large deep punctures; at its apex, between it and the postscutellum, is a stout short projection, roundly narrowed in the middle. Postscutellum large, smooth, foveate in the middle, the sides depressed, the whole base being obliquely depressed. At the base of the median segment, touching the postscutellum, is a large area

wider than long, slightly wider at the apex than at the base, and open at the apex; on either side of this is a slightly smaller area; the central area is coarsely, longitudinally, rugosely reticulated; the lateral more closely and not so strongly rugose; the apex is coarsely, transversely, rugosely striated; there are no teeth and the posterior median area is not clearly separated. The propleuræ at the base smooth, the middle above sparsely covered with large punctures; the apex stoutly striated, the striæ stout, especially the lower; the upper curved. The base of the mesopleuræ punctured and with a few striæ; the middle smooth, striated under the tubercles; the lower (and yellow) part strongly punctured; the metapleuræ coarsely, closely, rugosely punctured; the lower side striated. Mesosternum closely and strongly punctured, the middle deeply furrowed; on the apex are two large yellow marks. The four anterior legs fulvous; the coxæ and trochanters yellow; the hinder coxæ black, the base above and the apex on the lower side, the basal joint of the trochanters, the apex of the femora, the base of the tibiæ more narrowly and its apex more broadly, black; the rest of the femora and the tibiæ rufous; the hinder tarsi yellowish, closely spined beneath. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. The basal half of the petiole lemon-yellow; the postpetiole broadly dilated, black; the apex yellow, strongly punctured at the apex of the black and the base of the yellow; the second and third segments are closely punctured; the gastrocœli yellow, not very deep, and bearing stout curved keels; the part between them strongly longitudinally striated; the apices of the segments yellow.

LAMPROJOPPA, gen. nov.

Antennæ, if anything, longer than the body, flattened and compressed beyond the middle. Areolet 4-angled, or the transverse cubital nervures may be united above; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. Labrum roundly projecting. Apex of mandibles with one large apical and a small subapical tooth. Scutellum roundly convex, its sides stoutly keeled from the base to the apex; postscutellum large, roundly convex. Median segment with three central and two lateral areæ; the teeth large, stout. Legs stout. Abdomen short, the petiole longish and slender, the segments closely punctured and seven in number; there is a broad ventral fold.

The areolet may be shortly appendiculated; the median segment is reticulated and transversely striated; the head is

obliquely narrowed behind the eyes; the occiput is margined; the gastrocelli are large and deep; the antennæ are longer than usual; the head is obliquely narrowed behind the eyes; the hind legs are longish; the femora reach beyond the third abdominal segment.

Lamprojoppa cærulea, sp. n.

Cærulea, scapo antennarum nigro; alis fere hyalinis, nervis stigmatæque nigris. ♀.

Long. 12 mm.

Antennæ as long as the body, thickened and compressed beyond the middle, the apex attenuated; the scape and the base of the flagellum blue. Head above the antennæ blue, with slight brassy tints; below the antennæ in front black, the inner orbits from shortly above the antennæ yellow. The vertex behind the ocelli transversely punctured, running into striæ in parts; behind the eyes closely and finely obliquely striated; the ocellar region closely and distinctly punctured. The front in the middle is roundly depressed, the depression transversely striated, the sides above punctured, below smooth. The face in the middle is irregularly reticulated, its sides depressed and closely punctured. Clypeus roundly convex, black, closely and distinctly punctured. The white line extends from shortly above the insertion of the antennæ to the base of the mandibles, which are black, as are also the lower outer orbits and the palpi. Mesonotum closely punctured, the middle slightly raised at the base. Scutellum with the lateral keels and its centre almost smooth, the sides with scattered punctures and with some transverse keels on the outer side. Postscutellum finely longitudinally striated. Median segment irregularly transversely striated, most closely at the base; there are three central areæ, the middle one has a stout keel down the middle; the teeth are large. Propleuræ closely and minutely punctured at the base below, the upper part more strongly punctured, below and at the apex striated.

May be known from *L. fuscinerva* by the wings being more iridescent and with the stigma and nervures deep blue-black, by the suprmedian area not being reticulated laterally, having only one central keel, by the darker antennæ, which have a distinct bluish tint; the recurrent nervure is received behind the middle of the areolet; the abdomen is not so strongly punctured.

SETANTA, gen. nov.

Mandibles with only a very minute tooth on the upperside.

Clypeus with a deep fovea on either side at the base and not separated from the face, its apex transverse; labrum projecting, its apex rounded. Occiput sharply margined. Scutellum flat, not margined; postscutellum bifoveate at the base. Median segment areolated, its spiracles linear. Areolet narrowed at top, not quite one half the length of the lower side; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle; the transverse median nervure is received in front of the transverse basal. Antennæ thickened beyond the middle, the apex attenuated. Legs stout, the tarsi spinose, the claws simple. The spiracles on the petiole are placed near the base of the postpetiole; the gastrocœli large, deep; there are seven segments, the ventral keel is only on the second and third; the ovipositor is short; the hypopygium is large, broad, rounded at the apex; the apical segment is larger than usual compared to the penultimate.

Belongs by the form of the petiole to the *Platyuri*. It has the bluntly pointed abdomen of *Amblyteles*, with which it also agrees in the apical ventral segments not being retracted. Characteristic is the form of the mandibles, which have only one very small, almost obsolete tooth on the upperside. The three central areæ on the median segment are clearly defined, the others are obsolete, but the keel on either side of the spiracles is distinct; the basal joints of the flagellum are elongated; the apex of the abdomen is broad and bluntly pointed; the face is flat; the occiput roundly concave; the two abscissæ of the basal part of the cubitus are straight and oblique; a short nervule issues from the middle.

Setanta rufipes, sp. n.

Nigra, flavo-maculata; pedibus rufis, coxis trochanteribusque anterioribus flavis, coxis posticis nigris; alis hyalinis, stigmatibus fusco. ♀.

Long. 10-12 mm.

Antennæ black, a line in the middle of the scape and the eighth to fourteenth joints (except above) white; they are stout, flattened and dilated beyond the middle, attenuated towards the apex. Head black, the inner orbits, and the outer more broadly on the lower half, yellow; there is a broad mark on the lower side of the face, extending to and enclosing the foveæ; above it is obliquely narrowed from the sides to the centre; on the middle of the clypeus is a large black mark, which is also obliquely narrowed above. Mandibles yellow, their apex narrowly black; palpi yellow. Thorax black; a narrow curved line on the pronotum, reaching from near the base to the apex, two short lines near

the middle of the mesonotum, scutellum, postscutellum, a large mark, rounded on the outer side, straight on the inner side, on the apex of the median segment, a line on the lower edge of the propleuræ, the tubercles, a large elongated mark of almost equal width on the lower side of the mesopleuræ, and a small mark under the hind wings, yellow. Mesonotum shagreened; the scutellum sparsely punctured. The centre of the median segment is smooth at the base; the supra-median area is longer than broad, bulges out below the middle, inside it is finely irregularly striated; the posterior median area is stoutly transversely striated; the others are strongly punctured, except the inner side of the outer lateral, which is transversely finely striated. Propleuræ shining, the lower apical part striated. Mesopleuræ closely but not strongly punctured; the apex on the lower side is depressed, the depression with some stout keels. Metapleuræ more closely and strongly punctured; behind the curved keel striated. Mesosternum closely punctured, the furrow triangularly widened at the apex and crenulated. Legs rufous, the four anterior coxæ and trochanters yellow; the hinder coxæ black, as are also the basal joint of the trochanters, the apices of the tibiæ and femora, and the apex of the second joint and the whole of the apical three joints of the hinder tarsi, this being also the case with the four front tarsi; the claws are rufous. Wings hyaline; the stigma fuscous, the nervures paler; the areolet at the top is hardly one half the length of its lower side; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle. Abdomen black; all the segments marked with pale yellow laterally at the apex; the yellow mark on the petiole is large, dilated at the apex on the outer side, and these marks are united at the apex by a narrow line; the marks on the second segments are large, broad, on the third narrower and longer; on the other segments they are continuous; the ventral fold is yellow.

GYRODONTA, gen. nov.

Mandibles short, broad, their apices bluntly rounded, without teeth, the lower side at the base projecting downward and clearly separated. Head large, broad, largely developed behind the eyes, and almost transverse behind. Eyes parallel, widely distant from the base of the mandibles above, if anything reaching above to the level of the vertex; the lower edges are sharply keeled. Clypeus not separated by a distinct suture from the face, its foveæ distinct, its apex bluntly rounded. Labrum projecting, distinct. Antennæ thicker than usual; the apical joints of the flagellum longer

than broad. Areolet 5-angled, narrowed above; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. Scutellum flat. Median segment not completely areolated; it is longish, its apex has an abrupt oblique slope; spiracles long, curved, rounded at the top and bottom. Legs short, stout; the hinder coxæ large, roundly produced backward; the tarsi spinose; the middle joints on the front pair narrowed at the base; the basal joint incised at the base; the apex of the tibiæ spinose; the claws are large, curved, bare. Abdomen with seven segments, its apex bluntly pointed; the last segment well developed all round; the ventral fold reaches to the base of the ovipositor; the cenchri are stout.

The median segment is less distinctly areolated than in the Ichneumonini; the hinder coxæ project backward more than usual; there is a short nervure on the cubital nervure, as in *Ichneumon*, and another on the outer side of the recurrent nervure, this latter being a somewhat uncommon feature. The median segment is also rather more elongated than usual. The mandibles, when they touch at their apices, leave an open space between them and the labrum, as in the division Cyclostomi of the Braconidæ; the apices of joints 1-4 of the tarsi bear long stout spines. The thorax, compared with the abdomen, is rather longer than usual; the apex of the hinder femora reaches to the end of the fourth abdominal segment. There can hardly be said to be teeth on the median segment, but the lateral keels are dilated on the top of the apical slope. Gastrocœli indistinct.

This genus does not fit into any of the tribes as defined by Foerster and Ashmead. The edentate mandibles might place it with the Heresiarchini, but in that group they are acute at the apex, not broad and blunt as in this genus. The mandibles are so different from anything hitherto known, and form such a distinctive mark, that the genus might well form the type of a new tribe, which is readily separated from all others by the short, curved, broad, edentate, and (at the apex) broadly rounded mandibles, which are also broadly hollowed at the base on the outer side. The eyes are small and appear more widely separated from the base of the mandibles than usual. The antennæ are thicker than in the Ichneumonini. The bluntly pointed apex of the abdomen, with the well-developed last segment and ventral fold, refer it to the division Amblypygi. The sheaths of the ovipositor project largely.

Gyrodonta flavomaculata, sp. n.

Rufa, flavo-maculata, abdominis apice nigro; pedibus rufis, coxis

trochanteribusque anterioribus flavis; alis hyalinis, stigmato rufo. ♀.

Long. 15 mm.

Antennæ stout, thickly covered with short fulvous hair; in the middle is a broad pale yellow band; the apical portion is darker than the basal, almost black. Head rufous, the inner orbits broadly, the outer more narrowly; the part below the eyes broadly, and below the antennæ, lemon-yellow. The projecting face is thickly covered with white hair and is sparsely punctured; the clypeus smooth and shining, its outer edge yellowish. Mandibles shining, impunctate, rufous, black round the edges; the palpi pale yellow. Thorax rufous, the edge of the pronotum above, the apical two thirds of the scutellum, the postscutellum, the apex of the median segment largely on the sides, the lower part of the propleuræ, the greater part of the lower half of the mesopleuræ, the tubercles, and a spot under the hind wings, lemon-yellow. Mesonotum closely punctured, thickly covered with short white pubescence; the scutellum is more sparsely and strongly punctured. The middle basal area of the median segment is strongly but not very closely punctured, and is not separated from the central, which is irregularly longitudinally striated; the outer basal area are strongly punctured, the middle strongly, irregularly, obliquely striated; the posterior median area is strongly transversely striated, the outer strongly punctured; the tooth is broad; the spiracular area is punctured at the base, obliquely striated beyond the spiracles. The middle of the propleuræ is striated towards the apex; the meso- and metapleuræ are closely punctured and are thickly covered with white hair. Legs stout, rufous, the four front coxæ and trochanters lemon-yellow; there is a lemon-yellow mark on the upperside of the hinder coxæ at the base; the hair on the tibiæ is thick and fulvous; the tarsi are thickly and stoutly spinose. The wings have a slight fulvous tinge; the areolet at the top is about one half the length of the space bounded by the recurrent and the cubital nervures; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle, it is bent outwardly above the middle, and a short nervure issues from the middle of the angle. Abdomen shining; the petiole sparsely punctured; the third and the following segments are black above; the third and fourth are narrowly rufous at the base, the others more narrowly at the apex; the projecting sheath is rufous and is thickly covered with long fulvous hair; the ventral keel is pale testaceous.

[To be continued.]